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Inaugural Espay

on

Hepatitis.

For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

By Samuel & Bygd Virginia.

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## Hepatilis

knowing my atter in a little with the little experience of heart had in the practice of headerne to advance any thing new or any employed relation to it, I have determined, nevery that I may comply with the rules of this histotichem, to select this surfice to which has been hearted of by almost every author, and simply to detect its history, and heartment

"Hefatitis has generally been consistend of two kinds; the one acute, and the other chronic. First of acute Hepatitis. Both the feritanceal concing, and forenely me of the live one subject to accute inflammation.

The symptoms denoting in-

fammention of the lines, whether of the peritor rate covering, a the substance are the same. home, by series accompanied with perin in the



right by poclondrium, most usually extending to the back, and shoulder of the same side, which is much increased on prepure, a dry con gt, difficulty in heathing, and lying, except in the side affected, and sometimes on neither side, have and sometimes womiting of a lileous matter, cotiveres, and when stools are procured, they are incheative of the want of the biliary secretion, the wine of a deep soffen colour, and small in quantity, There is a lop of appetite, great thirst, with a strong, hard, and prequent pulse, The skin hot, and dry, the longue evered with a white few, and when the oisease how continued for several days, the eyes, and skin become tinged with a zellowish colour resembling that of Januarice.

find the symptoms of the same degree of nichae as are here described, thus in some cases the pour

the 644 is very violent, in others scarcely perceptible, in some instances the pain is very acute, in others the disease has gone on to explanation without any pain being experienced, when the peritament erroring is influenced the fain is very accept, when the architecture of the liver is the sent of the discover the pain is obtained the fain is of the classes.

The appearance of the Hood

before it coay whates is exmandable, the seed glosbuils falling to the bottom, and the forty coat not bring formed, it appears of a green colour; This is supposed to be overing to the mixture of the bile with the Jurgle coloured venous Horo; as

yellow, and purple form green.

Educas. Hay one, besides such as provence inflame mations generally, as bland, falls, woweness of interest had of the Leen, windows exercise, long continued hatemathent, and Remittent fevers, the improper use of ardent spirites, mental amenty, suppressed seems

desires They are hardes and

tions, the handation of other diseases, and the decauge ment of the diges time functions.

Diagnoses. In every some of course, and difficult to of healthing being symptoms of clearly before titles, it is constinued mistaken for Presentations of may be distinguished in this way, by the former, the course is not increased by a long inspiration, and also by the fain entereding to the shankson, and the sallowness of the complexion.

The fatient heing able to extain medicine, and other substances in the stomach without, the immediate rejection of they and the left prostation of strugget wice distinguit of from Gas tolds.

It may be distinguished from expanse of the govern of the government nature, and by the patient being able to lie in a horisontal posture, whereas, in the latter, the faint is of a spasmadic nature,



and the patient is easier when the body is hent on the knees. Some writers ( among whom is Dr John Faithhan, have endeavoured to make a distinction be tween the inflammations of the convex, and concare surface of the lines from the symptoms which may occur. They say when the membanous covering of its superior converse part, or the ligaments which unite it to the diaphragm one inflamed, the poin fever, cough, and difficulty of heathing are much more violent, than when its interior pulpy substance, a its concave inferior part is the accet of the inflammation; which seems less nervous one less sweeptible of the mortin cause. For this opinion, De Thomas, who has had every oppertunity of ascertains ing its truth from a long practice in the west Indies ( where depatitis is a viscose of paquent or . curance) says there is no foundation. & buller supposed that the feritonaal covering of the liver is always the seat of acute Hepatitis and



and the autstance the chronic.

Roysvois. This disease is not generally attended with immediately fatal consequences. It is sometimes exceed in consequence of a hosmorphage from the most in a clear hoca, or by an evacuation of wine, superisting a copines sectionent. It has been known to crose on the appearance of Engainelas of the face. The most favourable signs, are the abelieves of the special pain, and the ablessent of force, and pain, are improvement in the compliance a seture of the appearance of most point, and no considerable heart, and digness of them, thirst, continuely, and right during digness of them, thirst, costinuely, and right during the processing are planted and digness of them, thirst, costinuely, and right during the processing are planted and digness of them.

Forminations. We patitis, like other inflammations, may either and an resolution, support whom, or georgeones In this country resolution with most preguent termination, but in warm climates, as in the West Indies, it must its course



rapidly or that it not anested in its careen by medical area, it soon terminates in supperation. That
suppresenting swite take place may be inferred from
the pain continuing in tense, the pales fall, and
bond with right, in definine of ann remedies,
and when it has actually occurs, there is a sense
of eneight in the part affected, with throthing pain
byother with symptoms of backer from, as acasims
as blushings of the cheek, and night perspectations.

When supperation has taken

place, the further progress of the disease is carious Addisins sometimes from letimes the curface of the liver, and parieties of the absormer. The turnam Accomes more, and more prominent, and finally the motter is discharged through an a external opening. The situation of such a tremmer is generally between the third, and fourth false sits. It the absence is apparent, by profour with the singus there will be preserved a

his

Alexation in the centre, while the circumfor sence remains hard. The colour of the skin will be little changed unless the abscept is very large or the matter which it contains very acrid If there he no adhesions between the parieties of the aldongen, and the liver, and the walls of the abscep are thin, the matter will he discharged into the cavity of the abdomen, beinging on peritonceal inflammation, and as a consequence death. Sometimes the matter finds its way into the colon, and stomach in consequence of adhesions between the liver, and Those parts, and is evacuated by stool, or vomiting. Patients have been known to recover after there was reason to believe such an ever had taken peace. and lastly by crosion of the diaphram the contents of absceptes have been known to find their way into the cavity of the Thosak producing pursulent

empysma, and sometimes, but ranky, in consequent of adhesions between the inferior lote of the lung, and diaphram the matter has been discharged along with the Vile Through the bronchia in the form of Viliaus capetoration. The termination of Hepatitis in gangrene is a see occurrence.

On difference when who die of acute Hepathly, the liver is prequently found hard, and incolurated, with its mesone have altered by inflammation. I dheim an irruitines found to have taken place he town the liver, and neighbouring parts.

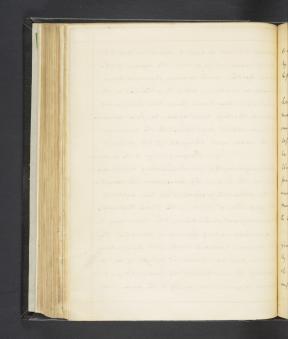
In the treatment of acute

Hepatilis, as its proges to suffer a lim is very rapid, The general means of obvicating influention should be rigidly enforced by shully an floging the antiphlogistic regimen After general, and copious bleeding, the most early



would should be had to deplotte pon the part by means of cups over the region of the twen, by other wish warm formertations. Thould no material relief be obtained in the course of a pew hours from this treatment, general fleeding must again be had reconsect, to an extent proportioned to the urgency of the ease, and shougth of the patient.

Penging seems to be a meno peculiang adapted for diminishing inflammation of the liver. By increasing the secretion of the alimentary canal, it has been supported, that congestion of Alord in the Vena Portarum, and consequent distention of the liver may be, to a certain catout, lipened, a presented. For this purpose Calonic is the test purpose atom from the peculiar power it properts of on increasing the secretions of the liver. Large over should be given one night, to the amount of



is on to grains, to be perget off the next morning by some saline pury attract as the glauter or appoint salte.

After the symptoms

have been sufficiently reduced by these means, a large blister should be applied one the region of the liver; it it heals up before the desired offert is obtained, it should be repeated. Is auxiliary means, after implementating action has been exoluted by the perious heatment, small closes of antimony and hitre in the form of hitrary powders may be given for the purpose of determining to the surface.

If the decase does not give way in the course of fire or sin days by these means, we must call in the aid of meacury. I slight ptyalyon will be sufficient, kept up for some times It may be

wee The in Crec excited by ruthing into the side every day a death of the Mercurial ointment on by giving a grain of Calornal every morning and covering, a four grains of the blue file three terms a day, at the same time continuing the fictims of we wish to produce the salivation rapidly. The disease sometimes yields as soon as the salivation takes place, at other, it is necessary to continue it for some time.

Some fractitioners are in the habit of employing Mercury in the first stage of this disease with the intention of producing salioation, but I believe this practice is discountinanced in this country as highly pernicious. It is very different to produce salivation in the first stage of any inflammatory disease, and the action of the metal when given with such intention, intend of diministe

be wit alone takes place, at other, it is need lose,

ing, generally increases the inflamma tony action, and thereby senous the use of the lancet, and other depleting means more necessary. The whole of the antifhlogistic regimen should be of the miles so kind, as says, aron every tapiaca, and guel, conspilly avoiding act a nimal food. The thirt should be afreaged by covering drinks, impregonated be afreaged by covering drinks, impregonated be sich regetable acids, The appartment of the sich should be hepteore, and the bowels busing convalence opened occasion—

When the remodes which have been recommended have failed to produce the desired effect, and suppuration has ensued, we should endeavour to promot the formation of a proper put, and the discharge of the absent saturably For this purpose a nomishing diet, together

pris dia the seek should be bestroom and the de when women ded have lailed to hear

with the fee use of Tonies, ( as the Permian hash and the Anineral acids) and a moderate quantity of wine should be recommended. In imollient portice should be kept constant = by applied over the part until the Tumour points, and an evident Aluctuation can he perceived; when it should be immediately opened. This is hest done by dispecting Through the integerments in the most inspens ding position down to the absects with a ralpet, and then piercing it with a trot char, which is preparable to the lancet, in as much as, we have it in our power by these means to let off The contents gradually and slowly: I facilitate The discharge of The matter, the patient should be placed: in a favourable position, and a roller should be applied around his abdortons. after this simple dressings will be necessas

ellient boutties should be less to constant applied over the fast untile the tumbur su Hi m a a contaminate to dissilant out a collection

by. To perent the lips of the wound from bealing before the internal parts, it is poper that lint disper in some mild oil showed he placed in them. In the mean time the strength of the patient should be supported by a mounishing diet, toning and mild exercises, it he he arte to hear it. His howels shamed he kept open by mild aferient Medicines, and verifitudes of weather should be carefully avoided.

Chronic Hepatilis.

This form of the disease is most commonly the sequel of the acute, but occurs sometimes as an original disease.

The symptoms of chees his Hapatilis are loss of appetite, lowners of spirits, a sense of weight in the right side;

The skin, and advata of the eyes of a zellow

of line de per in one milk out should and they and alter to of it, and one relieve

colour, the sowels sootine, the stools of a clay colour, the wine high coloured, and deposi = ting a pink sediment, together with symptoms of Dyspepsia, as anxiety, and cramps in the stomach, flatulency, and indigestion, The pulse is most commonly quick, and chorded. all these symptoms are sometimes so moderate, as securely to be noticed by the patient him = self, even kepatic abserges have been discovered on diffection which had given no. inconvenience during life, un were even suspected to exist, though such absorped must have been the consequence of presiand progressive inflammation. It notivithstanding the presence of these symp= trons, or is they should be so obscure as to throw any doubt on the nature of the disease, it will be best to make an examination; which may be done by requesting the patient 17 He to lie on his back with his buses drawon up and at the same time to take a full inspiration, when the physician wice he constlict to debut any one largement, if such should exist. But this wice not always throw light on the nature of the disease, becaused it may be diseased without being enlarged, or if it he enlarged, it may be either from seinchus, twherebes, absences, or a more montial yearth, between which it wice he impossible to distinguish by a mere examination.

The causes of b himie

Repatitis are the same as those of the acuta. The cationagains use of andons spirite, to while the inhabitants of Southern climates are admitted is one of the most preguent causes of it. The abuse of mercury, and premature use of trains in the treatment of our acutimmal forms is also a preguent cause of our chromic befortilis.

n lly

On diffections after death the most common appearances, are enlargements of the lines evillant any alteration of structure, absorptes are occasion ally most with in the substance of the liver, historie of the most prequent occurrences is the formation of the breaks. Hydatides have been meet with both in the outstance of the liver, and on its exterior covering, and in some four instances the liver has been found to huma her entirely destroyed, leaving its rappels alone. A pottent may service

along time, with this disease, but in most cases it sooner, on later terminates in droppy, which almost always proves fatal. Our progress is should therefore be greaned, particularly in persons advanced in years. The footability of success with depend on the culture of mortied downgement which the observing of the liver has europeymen, and the constitution of the patient

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patient labouring under this disease we have no reason to believe any organic derangement has taben place, it will be best to commence the heatment with prequent, small, and repeated bleedings, ( about six ounces should be Taken daily) at the same Time the toward should be kept constantly open by calonec, or the blue pile, and some news Trac salt. Lix grains of the Hue pile may be given every night to be purged off the next morning by a done of Exporu salts It there is any local uneasines a few cups may he ap= plied, and afterwards the prequest application of Alisters will be very useful. When the liner has been much enlarged, a plaster of ammorriacum spead largely over the surface is recommended. The dandelion has been highly spoken of as a deabstruent, in the treatment of This disease. It should be given in the done

I discover It though he given in the done

of half a stacker of the estrait, or ten or fifteen grains of the provoce twice a day. If after having employed these secans for some time, and no certain is obtained, eve may reasonable suppose that there exists some organic derangement, and in this event, an alterative course of Inecoury wice he highly usefue. It should be continued for some time. It the stomach of the patientshow he is very irristable as not to enable him to see tain the medicine; it may be administered by rubbing into the side a half deathne of the vinterent daily.

In this stage of the dissace the hitse Mecriata acid has been highly econ mended, given both internacy, and externacy in the form of a bath. As much as two drawkins of the acid greatly, dilected may be to been during the day. It should be seeked Through a quice, and the mouth carefully washed, as wint of the bounder twice a day. It after having whing onto the side or half deathers of the it is aft to inguise the teeth when applied to them. The hath should be acid to the table. In favorus of a seribute hatit, where heromy would be lighly improper, this may be a very value the words.

Particular attention shanes

he paid to the condition of the shim, the pastern should enema planned next to his shim, maderate carriese may be allowed to himself to the view expirations with the whole hunds of the weather. Histims with the block brush over the region of the liver wice he found to eneith greatly the actions of the hilling secretion

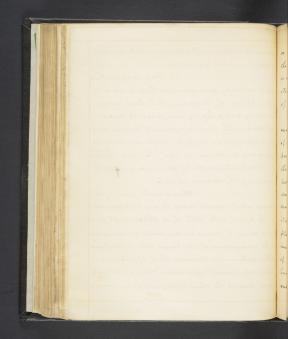
The dist should be light and suititions, and it may be gradually ins front by the addition of soups, hoths, and light animal food. All spirituans and meet ligues should be avoided, and if



wine he allowed, it should be diluted, and given in small quantities.

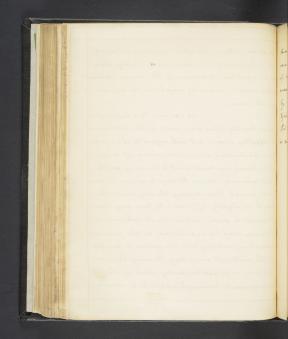
Af these means show fail, and may recommende a trip to the surfour springe of Mayinia, which have proved in many eases highly henificial to persone affected with liver complaints, to ling care that the system he first preferred, and were fllogoris subdued, or also the tonic of first preferred, install of these waters with he permissions, install of producing the desired of feet.

Others is another form of the seese which consists merely in an en ageneral of the liver, with little or no pllegosis. It generally receive to persons in miasmater countries, and with consistent and other mittents and other auturnal diseases. Such affections are commonly termed ague eakes. There is little, and perce present, the oblim is dry, and of an arange



a bomon colour, the stool are clay coloured, the integraments are loose, and flatby, there is a disposition to accome of the lower extreme they and a sense of everythin the region of the lower.

a removal to a higher, and more healthy situation will be the hest means of effecting a come, but with regard to those, who four particular circumstances cannot leave Their homes, we must resort to mercury as the lest means of cure. It may be given in smee does several times owing the day until the mouth is slightly affected. If from any cause it cannot be given internally, its external apflication may be substituted in the form of incenction, rubbing into the grains on scruple of the ointment every day. Mercuy, however, has been employed in many cases of these enlargements unsuccessfully, which were af-



towards removed by other remedies, in which can the Cienta may be tried; several cases of enlarged lines which had resisted the wer of Mercury, and were of thewards and by the Eicerta are remoded by bor I have less griffith in a work on Hefatitis, and other Bilans diseases. This form of the disease is very aft to terminate in dropsy.



Paped March 6 1828

